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May 16, 2000

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Magalie Roman Salas, Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW, TW-A325 Washington, DC 20554

> Ex Parte WT Docket 99-217 and CC Docket No. 96-98

Dear Ms. Salas:

On Monday, May 16, 2000, Raymond Whitley and Barry Krell of Carr America Realty Corp. and the undersigned met with Jeffrey Steinberg, Joel Taubenblatt, Lauren Van Wazer, Pieter van Leeuwen, Wilbert Nixon, Paul Noone, Leon Jackler, David Furth, Mark Rubin and Eloise Gore and conducted a tour of the International Square Office Building located at 1850 K Street, NW. We visited the basement telephone closets, the risers and the roof. The attached materials were also distributed at the meetings.

Pursuant to Section 1.1206(a), an original and one copy of this letter are being filed with our office. Please associate this letter with the file in the above-referenced proceeding.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact the undersigned.

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Kathleen Q. Abernathy Vice President, Public Policy

Enclosures

Sincerely

cc:

Jeffrey Steinberg-w/o enclosures
Joel Taubenblatt-w/o enclosures
Lauren Van Wazer-w/o enclosures
Pieter van Leeuwen-w/o enclosures
Wilbert Nixon-w/o enclosures
Paul Noone-w/o enclosures
Leon Jackler-w/o enclosures
David Furth-w/o enclosures
Mark Rubin-w/o enclosures
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Who Are We?

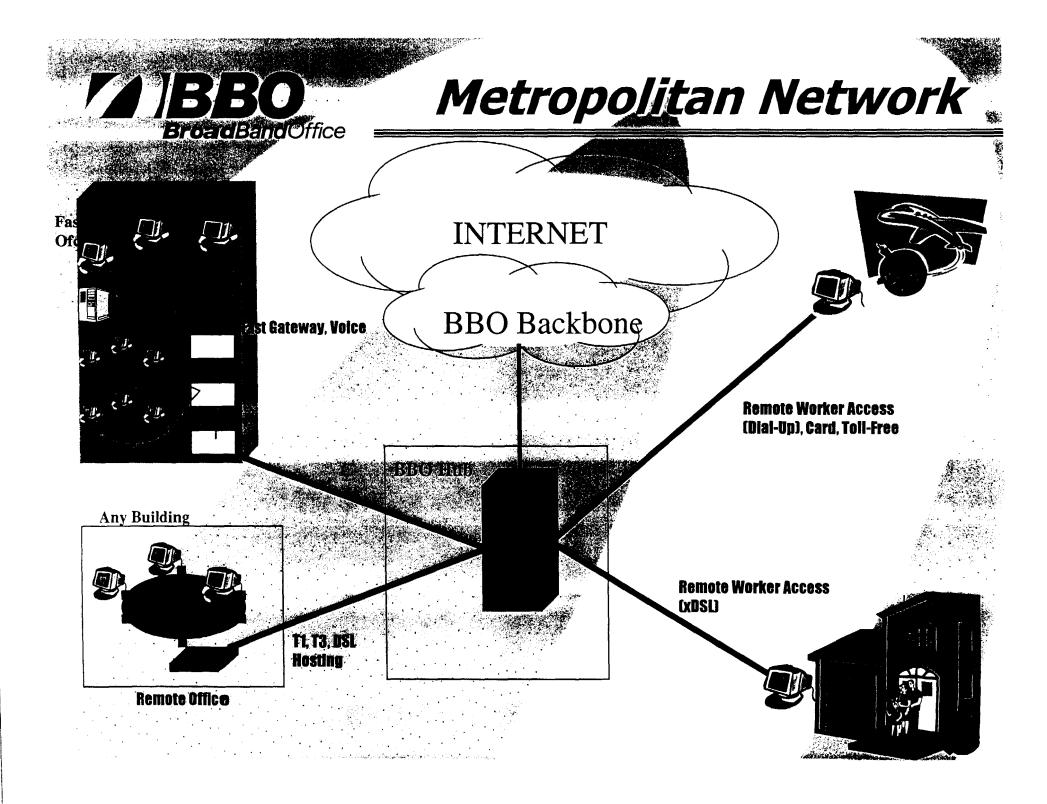
- BBO was formed by eight of the largest U.S. real estate companies and the leading Silicon Valley venture capital firm of Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers.
- BBO is a leading global network-based applications provider.
 Our customers will simply plug into a wall jack and immediately access a full range of communications. Internet services and E-business solutions.
- BBO's services will include local, long distance, and wireless voice services, as well as dedicated Internet access, and advanced Internet services such as remote access, virtual private networks, web-hosting, video and E-business solutions.
- Our goal is to help small and medium businesses (the "Fortune One Million") compete with the Fortune 100 with cutting edge telecommunications and technology tools.



Why BBO was Created

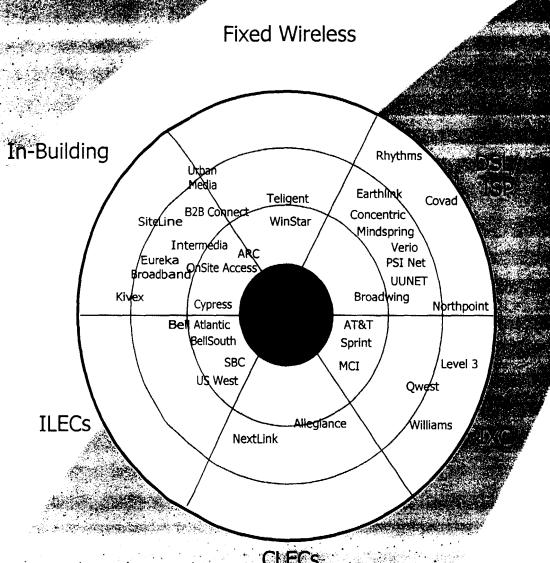
Driving forces that led to BBO's creation:

- Property owner dissaustaction with services provided by ILECs or CLECs who did not deliver on promises;
- 2. Market failure to address advanced telecommunications needs of small (fewer than 25 employees) and medium (fewer than 500) sized tenants; and
- Desire to respond to the increasing competitiveness of the real estate marketplace by offering tenants greater value with "smart buildings".





The Competitors!



www.companies closer to the center offer a greater bundle of getvices.

ere is significant overlap in the classifications—companies are categorized by their mary emphasis.

The market is changing rapidly. With mergers and broadening a service offerings.

The market is extremely crowded and competitive with wary customers because prior failed promises.

BBO's success is dependent on ability to rapidly deliver comprehensive solutions that meet the needs of the small and medium businesses.



Business Structure

Preferred Liners

- Tenant choice is paramount—they retain the right to select their own telecommunications service provider.
- Preferred real estate partners sign a contract in which they do the following:
 - 1. take an equity interest in BBO;
 - agree to provide building access and assist in marketing BBO services to tenants on a preferred (but not exclusive) basis.

Note: There are no exclusive arrangements! Building access is not restricted by these agreements.



Business Structure

Non-Preferred Partners

- Again, tenants retain the right to select their own telecommunications service provider.
- Partners sign a contract in which they
 - 1. Take an equity interest in BBO
 - 2. Agree to provide building access.

Note: CLECs, like BBO, and wireless companies are all competing for building access to give tenants a new choice from the incumbent monopolist, the ILEC.



- BBO supports FCC goal "to foster competition in local telecommunications markets."
- BBO was created in response to ILEC failure to address the increasing, critical telecommunications needs of small and midsize tenants who seek to compete against larger players who can afford expensive IT solutions.
- As FCC reviews record in WT Docket 99-217, the focus should be on whether monopoly power by incumbents or market failure justifies regulatory action.
- Competition in buildings is increasing due to the activities of BBO and others. The only urgent requirement is to make sure that the ILECs do not maintain advantages because of their prior [and still predominant] monopoly status.



- Important Fact: Building owners have never exercised monopoly power over their tenants. Because of the significant competitive forces that exist in the real estate market, building owners have every incentive to offer tenants high quality telecom services at competitive prices.
- Even assuming Congress may decide to grant the FCC jurisdiction over building owners and private property, there is no market failure that would justify regulatory intervention aimed at building owners.
- Property owners wish to retain the ability to manage access to the building to ensure tenant rights and choices are respected, capacity constraints are managed, and construction disruption to all tenants is minimized.



- With more than 70 companies licensed to provide competitive local telephone service across the United States, the need for a landlord to retain the ability to manage building access is undeniable.
- Forced access to buildings harms tenants.
- BBO believes it will succeed as a CLEC because of its ability to rapidly and simply provision service, its exceptional customer service, and its innovative solutions aimed at responding to the unmet telecom needs of small and mid-size tenants.



- BBO does not believe regulatory mandates aimed at private building owners are necessary and urges restraint.
- BBO does support, however, the FCC's efforts to ensure that utilities comply with Section 224 of the Communications Act by providing telecommunications carriers with nondiscriminatory access to conduits or rights-of-way that they own or control.
- By ensuring that the ILECs do not engage in discriminatory practices that favor their own CLECs, the FCC can best encourage the continued growth and development of competition.